

STA

The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla *flav'd*, and Cerdon *tail'd*.
STAVES. *n. f.* The plural of *staff*.
All in strange manner arm'd,
Some rustick knives, some *staves* in fire warm'd. *Fairy Qu.*
They tie reasls up in bundles or *staves*. *Martinez's Husband.*
STAVESACK. *n. f.* Larkspur. A plant.
To **STAY**. *v. n.* [*saen*, Dutch.]
1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure.
Macheth, we *stay* upon your leisure. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
If she do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks,
As though she bid me *stay* by her a week. *Shakespeare.*
Would ye tarry for them till they were grown? would ye
stay for them from having husbands? *Ruth i. 13.*
Not after resurrection shall he *stay*
Longer on earth than certain times appear. *Milton.*
He did ordain that as many might depart as would; but as
many as would *stay* should have very good means to live from
the state. *Bacon.*
They flock'd in such multitudes, that they not only *stayed*
for their resort, but discharged divers.
Th' injur'd sea, which from her wonted place,
To gain some acres, avarice did force,
If the new banks neglected once decay,
No longer will from her old channel *stay*. *Waller.*
Star, I command you, *stay* and hear me first. *Dryden.*
Nor must he *stay* at home, because he must be back again
by one and twenty. The father cannot *stay* any longer. *Locke.*
Every plant has its atmosphere, which hath various effects
on those who *stay* near them. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
Servants sent on messages *stay* out longer than the message
requires. *Swift.*
2. To continue in a state.
The flames augment, and *stay*
At their full height, then languish to decay. *Dryden.*
3. To wait; to attend.
I'll tell thee my whole device
When I am in my coach, which *stays* for us. *Shakespeare.*
We for his royal presence only *stay*
To end the rites. *Dryden.*
I *stay* for Turnus, whose devoted head
Is owing to the living and the dead;
My son and I expect it from his hand. *Dryden.*
4. To stop; to stand still.
When she lift pour out her larger spright,
She would command the hasty fun to *stay*,
Or backward turn his course. *Fairy Queen.*
Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters once go down
the hill, they *stay* not without a new force, resolved to try
some exploit upon England. *Bacon.*
Satan
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel,
Nor *stay'd*, till on Niphates' top he lights. *Milton.*
5. To dwell; to be long.
Nor will I *stay*
On Amphix, or what deaths he dealt that day. *Dryden.*
I must *stay* a little on one action, which preferred the re-
lief of others to the consideration of yourself. *Dryden.*
6. To rest confidently.
Because ye trust in oppression, and *stay* thereon, this shall
be as a breach ready to fall. *Isa. xxx. 12.*
They call themselves of the holy city, and *stay* themselves
upon God. *Isa. xlviii. 2.*
To **STAY**. *v. a.*
1. To stop; to withhold; to repress.
All that may *stay* their minds from thinking that true which
they heartily wish were false, but cannot think it so without
some scruple. *Hooker.*
The Syrens sang to allure them into danger; but Orpheus
sang so well that he *staid* them. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
He took nothing but a bit of bread to *stay* his stomach. *Locke.*
To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion
That hurry you from reason, rest assur'd
The secret of your love lives with me only. *Rousseau.*
Stay her stomach with these half hundred plays, till I can
procure her a romance big enough to satisfy her great soul with
adventures. *Pope.*
Why cease we then the wrath of heaven to *stay*?
Be humbled all. *Pope.*
2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression.
The joyous time will not be *stay'd*.
Unless she do him by the forelock take. *Spenser.*
Your ships are *staid* at Venice. *Shakespeare.*
Unto the shore, with sighs, with moans,
They him conduct; curling the bounds that *stay*
Their willing fleets, that would have further gone. *Daniel.*
I will bring thee where no shadow *stays*
Thy coming, and thy soft embraces. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument that appears
to me new. *Locke.*

3. To keep from departure.
If as a prisoner I were here, you might
Have then insisted on a conqueror's right,
And *stay'd* me here. *Dryden.*
4. [*Esayer*, French.] To prop; to support; to hold up.
On this determination we might *stay* ourselves without fur-
ther proceeding herein.
Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands; the one on the one side
and the other on the other. *Exod. xviii. 12.*
Sallows and reeds for vineyards useful found,
To *stay* thy vines. *Dryden.*
STAY. *n. f.* [*Esayer*, French.]
1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure.
Determine.
Or for her *stay* or going; the affair cries haste. *Shakespeare.*
Should judges make a longer *stay* in a place than usually they
do; a day more in a county would be a very good addition.
Bacon.
Her long with ardent look his eye pursu'd,
Delighted I but desired more her *stay*. *Milton.*
The Thracian youth invades
Orpheus returning from th' Elysiac shades,
Embrace the hero, and his *stay* explore. *Waller.*
So long a *stay* will make
The jealous king suspect we have been plotting. *Denham.*
What pleasure hop'st thou in my *stay*,
When I'm constrain'd and with myself away? *Dryden.*
When the wine sparkles,
Make haste, and leave thy business and thy care,
No mortal int'rest can be worth thy *stay*. *Dryden.*
2. Stand; cessation of progression.
Bones, after full growth, continue at a *stay*; teeth stand at
a *stay*, except their wearing. *Bacon.*
Affairs of state seem'd rather to stand at a *stay*, than to ad-
vance or decline. *Heyward.*
Made of sphere-metal, never to decay,
Until his revolution was at *stay*. *Milton.*
Almighty crowd! thou shorten'st all disputes;
Nor faith nor reason make thee at a *stay*,
Thou leapt'st o'er all. *Dryden's Medal.*
3. A stop; an obstruction; a hindrance from progress.
His fell heart thought long that little way,
Griev'd with each step, tormented with each *stay*. *Fairfax.*
4. Rest; aint; prudence; caution.
Many just and temperate provisos, well shewed and fore-
tokened the wisdom, *stay* and moderation of the king. *Bacon.*
With prudent *stay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *Philips.*
5. A fixed state.
Who have before, or shall write after thee,
Their works though toughly labour'd will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm *stay*,
Or early and late twilights to mid-day. *Donne.*
Alas, what *stay* is there in human state!
And who can shun inevitable fate? *Dryden.*
6. A prop; a support.
Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *stay*
of the whole world. *Hooker.*
What surety of the world, what hope, what *stay*,
What this was once a king, and now is clay. *Shakespeare.*
My only strength, and *stay*! forlorn of thee,
Whither shall I betake me?—where submit? *Milton.*
Trees serve as so many *stays* for their vines, which hang
like garlands from tree to tree. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
7. Tackling. [*See STAYS*.]
With *stays* and cordage last he rig'd a ship,
And roll'd on leavers, launch'd her in the deep. *Pope.*
8. [*In the plural.*] Boddice.
No stubborn *stays* her yielding shape embrace. *Gay.*
9. Steadiness of conduct.
STAY'D. *part. adj.* [*from stay*.]
1. Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile.
For her son,
In her own hand the crown kept in store,
Till riper years he taught, and stronger *stays*. *Po. Quen.*
Till riper years he taught, and stronger *stays*. *Po. Quen.*
Whatever is above these proceedeth of shortness of me-
mory, or of want of a *stayed* and equal attention. *Bacon.*
He was well *stayed*, and in his gate. *Hudibras.*
Preserv'd a grave majestic state.
A *stayed* man and wife are seldom so indolent as not to find
consolation in each other.
2. Stopped.
STAY'DLY. *adv.* [*from stayed*.] Composedly; gravely; pru-
dently; soberly; calmly; judiciously.
SLAYEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from slayed*.]
1. Solidity; weight.
When substantialness combineth with deliciousness, and
currentness with *stayedness*, how can the language found other
than most full of sweetness. *Camden's Remains.*
2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.
STAY'ER. *n. f.* [*from stay*.] One who stops, holds or supports.
May Jove, the guardian of the capitol,
He, the great *stay* of our troops in rout,
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts. *A. Philips.*
STAY'PLACE. *n. f.* [*stay* and *lace*.] A lace with which women
fasten their boddice.
A *staylace* from England should become a topic for censure
at visits. *Swift.*
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by ladies.
2. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft. All masts,
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the mainmast, foremast, with the masts belonging to them,
have also back *stays*, which help to keep the mast from pitch-
ing forward or overboard. *Harris.*
They were come upon the *stays*, when one of the sailors
descried a galley. *Sidney.*
3. Any support; any thing that keeps another extended.
Weavers stretch your *stays* upon the west. *Dryden.*
STEAD. *n. f.* [*steeb*, Saxon.]
1. Place. Obsolete.
Fly therefore, fly this fearful *stead* anon,
Lest thy fool hardize work thy sad confusion. *Fairy Queen.*
They nigh approach'd to the *stead*
Where as those maidens dwell. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*
The term of life is limited,
Ne may a man prolong nor shorten it;
The soldier may not move from watchful *stead*.
Nor leave his stand until his captain bid. *Fairy Queen.*
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If we had simply taken them clean away, or else removed
them, so as to place in their *stead* others, we had done worse.
Hooker.
There fell down many slain, and they dwell in their *steads*
until the captivity. *1 Chron. v. 22.*
Nor do the bold attempt bring forth
Events still equal to their worth;
But sometimes fail, and in their *stead*
Fortune and cowardice succeed. *Butler.*
Jealousy then fir'd his soul,
And his face kindled like a burning coal;
Now cold despair succeeding in her *stead*,
To livid paleness turns the glowing red. *Dryden.*
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advantage.
A complete man hath some parts, whereof the want could
not deprive him of his essence; yet to have them *standeth* him
in singular *stead*, in respect of special uses. *Hooker.*
He makes his understanding the warehouse of lumber ra-
ther than a repository of truth, which will *stand* him in *stead*
when he has occasion for it. *Locke.*
The smallest act of charity shall *stand* us in great *stead*.
Atterbury's Sermons.
4. The frame of a bed.
The genial bed,
Sallow the feet, the borders and the *stead*. *Dryden.*
STEAD, *stead*, being in the name of a place that is distant from
any river, comes from the Saxon *stede*, *stede*, a place; but if
it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from *stede*,
a shore or station for ships. *Gilson's Camden.*
To **STEAD**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. A word some-
what obsolete.
We are neither in skill, nor ability of power greatly to
stead you. *Sidney.*
It nothing steads us
To chide him from our eyes. *Shakespeare.*
Rich garments, linnens, stuffs, and necessities,
Which since have *steaded* much. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Madam, so it *stead* you I will write. *Shakespeare.*
Can you so *stead* me
As bring me to the sight of Isabella. *Shakespeare.*
Your friendly aid and counsel much may *stead* me. *Rousseau.*
2. To fill the place of another. Obsolete.
We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead* up your ap-
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1. Fast in place; firm; fixed.
Such was this giant's fall, that seem'd to shake
This *steadfast* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake. *P. Qu.*
Laws ought to be like stony tables, plain, *steadfast*, and
immoveable. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
2. Constant; resolute.
I hope her stubborn heart to bend,
And that it then more *steadfast* will endure. *Spenser.*
A generation that set not their heart aright, and whose spirit
was not *steadfast* with God. *Psal. lxxviii. 8.*
Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty; abide *steadfast*
unto him in the time of his trouble. *Eccles. xxii. 23.*
Him resist *steadfast* in the faith. *1 Pet. v. 9.*

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What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with *steadfast* fight
Cou'd view the furies mounting steep,
And monsters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*
STEADFASTLY. *adv.* [*from steadfast*.] Firmly; constantly.
God's omniscience *steadfastly* grasps the greatest and most
slippery uncertainties. *Saunders's Sermons.*
In general, *steadfastly* believe that whatever God hath re-
vealed is infallibly true. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
STEADFASTNESS. *n. f.* [*from steadfast*.]
1. Immutability; fixedness.
So hard these heavenly beauties be enfir'd,
As things divine, least passions do impress;
The more of *steadfast* minds to be admir'd. *Spenser.*
The more they *stayed* be on *steadfastness*, no more
2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.
STEADILY. *adv.* [*from steady*.]
1. Without tottering; without shaking.
Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unless hin-
dered by some accident which no man can *steadily* build upon.
Saunders's Sermons.
2. Without variation or irregularity.
So *steadily* does fickle fortune steer
Th' obedient orb that it should never err. *Blackmore.*
STEADINESS. *n. f.* [*from steady*.]
1. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken.
2. Firmness; constancy.
John got the better of his choleric temper, and wrought
himself up to a great *steadiness* of mind, to pursue his interest
through all impediments. *Arbutnot.*
3. Consistent unvaried conduct.
Steadiness is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Est.*
A friend is useful to form an undertaking, and secure *steadiness*
of conduct. *Collier of Friendship.*
STEADY. *adj.* [*stæbz*, Saxon.]
1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.
Their feet *steady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful,
and their hearts resolute. *Sidney.*
He fails 'twixt worlds and worlds with *steady* wing. *Milton.*
Steer the bounding bark with *steady* toil,
When the storm thickens and the billows boil. *Pope.*
2. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to re-
solution or attention.
Now clear I understand,
What oft my *steadfast* thoughts have search'd in vain. *Milton.*
Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my af-
flictions, I have, by the blessing of God, overcome all dif-
ficulties. *Dryden's Æneid.*
A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*. *Locke.*
STEAK. *n. f.* [*stæk*, Icelandic and Erse, a piece; *steka*, Swedish,
to boil.] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop.
The surgeon protest'd he had cured him very well, and of-
fered to eat the first *steak* of him.
Fair ladies who contrive
To feast on ale and *steaks*. *Swift.*
To **STEAL**. *v. a.* Preterite *stole*, part. pass. *stolen*. [*stelan*,
Saxon; *stelen*, Dutch.]
1. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right.
To *steal* generally implies secrecy, to *rob*, either secrecy or vio-
lence.
Thou ran'st a tilt in honour of my love,
And *stole* away the ladies hearts of France. *Shakespeare.*
There are some shrewd contents in yon same paper,
That *steal* the colour from Bassanio's cheek;
Some dear friend dead. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
How should we *steal* silver or gold? *Gen. xlii. 8.*
A schoolboy finding a bird's nest, slews it his companion
and he *steals* it. *Shakespeare.*
2. To withdraw or convey without notice.
The law of England never was properly applied to the Irish,
by a purposed plot of government, but as they could insinuate
and *steal* themselves under the same by their humble carriage
and submission. *Spenser.*
Let us shift away, there's warrant in that theft
Which *steals* itself when there's no mercy left. *Shakespeare.*
Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away the mind
from its steady pursuit of any subject. *Watts.*
3. To gain or effect by private means.
Young Lorenzo
Stole her soul with many vows of faith,
And ne'er a true one. *Shakespeare.*
Were it not that my fellow schoolmaster
Doth watch Bianca's steps so narrowly,
'Twere good to *steal* our marriage. *Shakespeare.*
They hate nothing so much as being alone, for fear some
affrighting apprehensions should *steal* or force their way in.
Calamy.
To **STEAL**. *v. n.*
1. To withdraw privily; to pass silently.
Fixt of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly all com-
pany, one night the *stole* away. *Sidney.*
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2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.
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